

IDAHO WORLD.

JAMES O'MEARA, EDITOR.

IDAHO CITY, I. T.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1889.

THE TRIAL OF SIMEON WALTERS.

Charged with the Murder of J. L. Bacon.

[Continued from last week's issue.]
We traced the testimony of the prosecution, in our issue of last week, up to Oct. 31st, and now continue on from that:

Of the party of five who left Boise City, in quest of tracks and traces of Walters and the assumed homicide of Bacon, Austin Savage, the U. S. Revenue Assessor for Idaho, was the most searching and intelligent witness. He stepped the distances to and from the road and the little island in Dry Creek, and near about the alleged scene of the murder; of the buggy tracks made, as first discovered by Bernard and Babington, and which corroborated the theory of the prosecution; and it was he who discovered the old rough boots which were identified to be the same that Bacon wore when he left Bernard's house, on the morning of the day of his alleged murder, Oct. 21st, in the buggy with Walters, to go to Boise City. From Dry Creek on to Snake river, Mr. Savage traced the same buggy tracks; traced them to the point where the horses had been halted near the north bank of the river, and from where, it is assumed, Walters carried the corpse of his victim from the buggy and cast it into the stream; and subsequently he found buggy tracks about ten miles down the river on the south bank, where, it is also assumed, Walters drove on the 23d, to see if any trace could be discovered of the body. Of all these measurements and trackings, Mr. Savage made careful memoranda at the time, so that he could not be mistaken in his data in giving testimony, and his evidence was direct, clear, and very strong.

From this time to Dec. 1st or 2d, nothing additional of testimony in the case was gathered. All this time the death of Jos. L. Bacon could not have been positively substantiated, although the circumstantial evidence leading to that conclusion was very strong—such as the finding of his hat with blood marks upon the under part of the rim, the clots of blood near by where a body had manifestly lain, the finding of his boots near the spot, and the failure to obtain any trace whatever of him, by his daughter, his friends, and others in quest of him, after the 21st of October, between 11 and 12 o'clock, morning, when Jackson had seen Bacon sitting in the buggy, to the right of Walters, a few miles from Record's, going towards Dry creek and Boise City, and when he (Jackson) especially observed that Walters sat upon the left side of the buggy seat, and was driving—a very unusual thing in buggy or team driving, as nearly all persons sit upon the right side to drive.

Late in November, the Grand Jury of Ada county returned a true bill of indictment against Walters for the murder of Bacon, and he was brought before the Ada county District Court, Chief Justice Bowers presiding, upon that charge, during that month, but on motion of his counsel, Judge Hough and H. E. Prickett, Esq., he obtained a continuance until next term.

On the 1st or 2d of December, while Frank Money and a man named Miller were hunting cattle down along Snake river, about twenty-five miles below Fruit's ferry, early in the morning, they saw on the bank of the river, on a small jutting point, near some willows, the body of a man. The feet and a portion of the legs were in the water. On examining the body, they found the flesh had been nearly all eaten away by crows and birds. Two holes, as if made by the entrance from behind and exit in front of a bullet, were discovered in the skull. One leg and one of the feet were in very fair state of preservation, and the flesh just about the left eye, on the cheek and forehead, had not been torn or picked at. The clothes on the body, a heavy woolen shirt and trousers, were in fair condition. A few inches from the head of the corpse Money found a glass eye, of brown color. These remains were, upon a coroner's inquest held a few days after, recognized to be that of Joseph L. Bacon. It seems that Bacon had a deformity in the toes of both feet, caused by their having been frozen two or three years ago, and the great toe of each foot turned inward. The great toe joints were also much enlarged on both feet, and he was obliged always to wear boots two or three sizes larger than his foot, because of this deformity. McCleary and Bernard, who had most intimately known Bacon, and had often seen and particularly observed his feet, readily identified the feet of the corpse by this stated peculiarity. Bacon had also worn a brown glass eye in the socket of the left eye, and the brown glass eye picked up by Money near the corpse was identified by the same witnesses—McCleary and Bernard,—to be the glass eye worn by Bacon. Bernard and Babington both knew very well that Bacon always wore a glass eye, but neither of them could positively state on oath whether it was the right or left eye which was sightless. But Mr. McCleary, who had rented and was living at that time in Bacon's house, swore very positively that it was the left eye which was out, and in the left socket Bacon wore the glass eye. The point made by the prosecution in proving that Bacon's left eye was sightless, was that Walters knew of this defect in Bacon's sight, and on the occasion of taking Bacon in the buggy with him on Oct. 21st—the last day, it was in proof, that Bacon was seen alive,—to go from Bernard's house to Boise City, it was the knowledge of this defective vision of Bacon's which caused him (Walters) to put Bacon on the right side, and to sit on the left side of the buggy himself, and it was while the two were sitting in this position that he shot Bacon through the head. This theory was borne out by the appearance of the wound found in the skull of the corpse—which had been pierced by a bullet that entered at the base of the brain just behind the lower part of the left ear and came out immediately over the right eye-brow. An examination of the skull and this wound, before the coroner's inquest, by Dr. Bishop, an eminent and learned surgeon and physician of London, developed the fact that the bullet had penetrated the medulla oblongata, and must have therefore produced instantaneous death.

[And here, we may as well state the theory of Dr. Bishop in explanation of the fact that while the flesh from every other portion of the face of the corpse had been eaten away by crows or birds, the flesh immediately about the left eye had not been molested by them. It was not given in evidence by Dr. Bishop, but it was stated by him after the trial had closed. It is: that the left eye, being of glass, remained always open and glaring; and the crows and crows, instinctively afraid of the eye of a human being, had feared to gnaw or peck the flesh from near that eye; but that, likely, a magpie, more daring, at last pecked at the glass eye itself, and knocked it from the socket; and thus it was found out of the place it had remained in so many days after death, and near the skull, where Money discovered it.]

The clots of blood which Bernard and Babington

had found near the boot tracks of a man, going on and coming off the little island, in Dry Creek, six miles from Boise City—and the spot where it is presumed Walters deposited the warm and bleeding form of Bacon just after he had shot him,—and the hat, identified as Bacon's, which Babington had found, on the same day of search, Oct. 29th, and which bore the same, as if made by a bullet, on the under part of the rim, with blood-stains immediately about,—these blood-clots and the hat had been given into the charge of Dr. Bishop for scientific analysis, to determine if the blood was human blood. The testimony of Dr. Bishop on this point was very interesting. To more thoroughly test the blood, Dr. Bishop had extracted blood from his own arm, mixed it with earth and matter similar to that found mingled with the blood-clots brought to him, and then by microscopic examination very scrutinizingly made, he determined, and he stated his conclusion to be, of "the highest presumption amounting almost to certainty," that the blood in the clots and on the hat was the blood of a human being.

TESTIMONY OF PROSECUTION RECAPITULATED.
As most of the testimony for the prosecution was given in our issue of last week we will present a recapitulation of all of it here, for the better information of readers:

It was charged that the willful murder of Joseph L. Bacon by Simeon Walters was committed about noon of Oct. 21st, near Dry Creek, six miles south of Boise City, on the stage road to Owyhee, while Walters and Bacon were riding in a buggy together. Oct. 20th, Walters had called at Bacon's ranch on Reynold's creek, south of Snake river, on the stage road, with a buggy and pair of horses which he had hired at Springer's stable, Silver City, for five days, to go to Boise City and back. Not finding Bacon at home, he drove on to Ritchey's, the next house on the road, and there saw Bacon. J. C. Bernard and his wife were also at Ritchey's, and Bacon was to assist Bernard in driving some cows to Bernard's ranch, across Snake river, one mile north of that stream. Walters insisted that Bacon should get in the buggy, and ride with him to Boise City, there to complete the sale of Bacon's ranch to himself (Walters), agreeably to previous agreement. Bernard objected, as he wanted Bacon to help him drive home the cows. Finally, Walters agreed to drive on to Bernard's and stay there all night. He took Mrs. Bernard with him in the buggy, and Bacon and Bernard followed on with the cows. On the way Walters shot at a crow with a revolver, and Mrs. Bernard gave testimony to this fact. At Bernard's that evening, after supper, Walters renewed his desire that Bacon should at once proceed with him to Boise City, and in course of the conversation, Bacon remarked he was not "froze for the trade," and he should "give neither papers nor scratch of pen" to Walters until he saw the kind of money he was to be paid for his ranch, "whether it were bogus or not." High words ensued, but both finally cooled down, and separated for the night—Bacon to go to sleep in the hay in Bernard's corral, and Walters to sleep in Bernard's house. Before retiring Walters said to Bernard that he had left his revolver in Silver City. Oct. 21st, about 7 o'clock, A. M., Bacon and Walters drove away from Bernard's in the buggy. Bacon carried a belt, scabbard and six-shooter, and on the belt was a U. S. percussion cap-box. Walters had borrowed that morning an old blanket from Bernard, and Bernard had given him some money with which to purchase for and bring back on his (Walters') return trip, some coffee, nails, tea and candles. Walters wore a linen duster and twilled overalls over a black suit of clothes.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock that morning, J. H. Jackson, who knew Bacon very well, met the pair on the road, about eight miles from Dry Creek, and he particularly observed that Walters sat upon the left side and drove the horses. This was the last seen of Bacon alive by any witness. During noon of the same day, Thos. Kifer, while driving an ox team on that road, was passed by a buggy and pair of dark brown horses when about a mile north of Dry creek, and the only occupant of the buggy was Walters. A half hour afterwards Walters drove up from the direction of Boise City, stopped and asked Kifer if he had found a six-shooter on the road, and remarked that he (Walters) had had his pistol out and fired at something a mile or so back (towards Dry creek), and had since missed it. On Kifer's replying that he had not seen or found a pistol, Walters again turned, and again drove off towards Boise City. Between 1 and 2 o'clock, afternoon, of the same day, Walters drove into the livery stable of J. D. Agnew, in Boise City, with a buggy and pair of dark brown horses, which Agnew recognized to be Springer's, of Silver City. Walters was alone in the buggy. He wore a linen duster and overalls. He ordered his team well cared for as he would like to drive them again that evening. He brushed off the dust from the buggy himself, and would not let Agnew do it; and refused allow the vehicle to be washed by Agnew. He took from the buggy a pistol in a scabbard, with a belt and an U. S. percussion cap-box on the belt. During that afternoon Walters sold to Lewis Heyd, a gunsmith in Boise, a revolver, with the scabbard, belt, and U. S. percussion cap-box, for \$12 in greenbacks. He also loaded two chambers of another revolver which Walters handed to him for the purpose, and the four other chambers of the pistol were already loaded. [It is assumed that these two chambers, loaded by Heyd, had been discharged by Walters—one in firing at the crow while Mrs. Bernard was with him in the buggy, October 20th, and the other in giving Bacon the fatal shot, near Dry creek, about 12 o'clock, noon, of the day he got Heyd to load it—October 21st.] The same day, at the store of Dan Roth, Walters bought the articles for Bernard—nails, tea, ten pounds of coffee and a box of candles. In the evening he took the buggy from Agnew's, soon after he brought a trunk, identified as Bacon's, from Sy. Polk's, near Boise City, to Roth's, left the trunk there on storage, and, after getting the articles he had purchased for Bernard, drove off. The next seen of him was at Bernard's, about 7 o'clock, morning, of Oct. 22d. It is presumed he drove that night to the little island in Dry creek, on which he had deposited the body of Bacon at noon of the 21st, just after he had shot him dead, and where the blood clots were subsequently found by Babington and Bernard; that he carried the body, wrapped in the old blanket he borrowed from Bernard, to the bank of Snake river, near the abandoned Lower ferry, to which Savage and others followed the buggy track; and there also flung in the river the blood-stained duster and overalls he had worn in handling the dead body of his victim. It is also assumed that it was in running over a sage bush, while driving to the island in the dark, that he tipped one side of the buggy, and spilled out the coffee, which Jackson and the searching party afterwards found near the road. Also, that his ride on horseback from Bernard's, on the 22d, when seen at Record's in going towards Dry creek, at noon, and again, a few hours after, when coming from Dry creek, by Charley Barnes, the stage driver, was in quest of the missing hat of Bacon's, which he had recollected of, and that he found it, and crammed it into the badger hole in which Babington discovered it on the 28th. Also that his rides down Snake river Oct. 23d and his visits to the hay ranch of Myers & Price, on Snake

river, were made to see if the body of Bacon had lodged along the shore, or had been discovered in floating down the stream; and the finding of a necktie and collar, believed to belong to Walters, a few days after, on the bank of the river, give basis for the presumption that he had there stripped, swam out to the island on which he said he had seen a deer, but on which he feared the body of Bacon had lodged, and, on his return to the bank, in the hurry of dressing, had forgotten the necktie and collar.

Beyond these facts and surmises there was nothing in the case, to be made out against Walters by the prosecution, save the incidents already related, of his statement to Bernard that he had forgotten to get the coffee with the other articles purchased at Roth's; of his failure to return the blanket borrowed of Bernard—in which, it is assumed, he wrapped the body of Bacon; and his conduct in taking Bacon's horse from Myers & Price, and his demand upon McCleary for possession of the house, which he claimed to have purchased of Bacon, on the exhibition of the deeds he had taken from either Bacon's body or Bacon's trunk.

THE LINE OF THE DEFENCE.
The following witnesses appeared for the defence: Mrs. J. C. Bernard, John Taylor, C. T. Russell and Hugh Gallagher.

Mrs. Bernard testified to the fact that Walters shot at a crow while she was riding in the buggy with him, Oct. 20th, on the way from Ritchey's to her home. John Taylor testified to the topography of the ground near about the alleged scene of the murder at Dry Creek—to the effect that such an incident could have been observed for miles around.

Hugh Gallagher's testimony was to no purpose. The fact which the defence expected to prove by him he knew nothing about—a conversation between Bacon and Walters at Bernard's corral, the night of October 20th.

C. T. Russell testified that on or about the day of the alleged murder he saw a buggy, which he thought to be Springer's, come up to Lindsey's stable, Boise City, and he saw two men alight from it; but he did not know positively whether Walters was one of the men; he had not known Walters.

The defence had issued subpoenas for witnesses A. C. Springer, J. C. Duncan, J. M. Bowen, Thos. Price, Orville Walker, and Chas. Boyle, and a man named Caldwell, none of whom appeared, by reason of the absence of some, total inability by the Sheriff to ascertain any information concerning others, and an error of date of subpoena with two of them. The defence expected to prove by Springer that the "near horse" of the buggy team had a habit of catching the rein under its tail, and hence he advised Walters to sit on the left side to drive; by Duncan and Caldwell that they saw Bacon in Boise City on the afternoon and evening of the day of the alleged murder; by Bowen, the loan of the pistol carried; by Price, a different statement from that given by his German partner, Meyers, of Walters' visit to their hay ranch on Snake river; and by Walker and Boyle, that Boyle rode in the buggy with Walters, October 23d, and they stopped at Ritchey's.

STATEMENT OF WALTERS.
After the witnesses for the defence had given their testimony, the counsel called Simeon Walters to the stand in his own behalf. His statement was given in ready flow, but under the trying and skillful cross-examination by Col. Merritt, (for the prosecution) Walters became confused, and involved himself in some grave contradictions and cross-statements. In the main he admitted all the leading facts testified to by the witnesses for the prosecution,—except in the following particulars: that, on the 21st, when Kifer said only Walters was in the buggy, Bacon was also in it, lying down, asleep; that Bacon rode into the edge of Boise City with him; that he paid Bacon \$1,300 (and not \$1,200, as Bernard swore Walters told him, in greenbacks—one bill of \$1,000, two bills of \$100 each, and the remaining \$100 in small bills of \$5 and \$10 each); that Bacon subsequently met him and gave him the deeds; that he sold a pair of derringers to Bacon, on their way to town, for \$40; that Bacon gave him his revolver to sell for what he could get for it; that he did sell it to Heyd for \$12 greenbacks; that Bacon was satisfied with the sale, and paid him (Walters) the difference, all but \$8—which Bacon yet owes—on account of the derringer purchase; that he got Bacon's trunk from Polk's because he understood Bacon to ask him to bring it, and that when he did Bacon told him he had not asked for it, but since he brought it, all right, and to deposit it in some safe place; and he (Walters) then took it to Roth's. These are the only actually important points in Walters' statement in his own behalf. He failed to satisfactorily account for his ride the whole night of October 21st and 22d; the jaded condition of his horses on the morning of the 23d; the horseback ride on that day; the spilling of the coffee; his conduct subsequently to the 21st, and of other matters in evidence against him.

THE SUMMING UP.
On the afternoon of Tuesday, March 16th, the opening argument on behalf of the People was made by Major R. E. Foote, Prosecuting Attorney. It was his first effort in a case involving life, and he expressed a becoming diffidence under the heavy responsibility, yet we do not remember ever to have heard a better, more concise, pertinent and able first effort at the Bar than Major Foote made during the hour he devoted to the statement of facts, the citations of authorities, and the argument deduced therefrom, apparent and logical. A. O. Bowen followed on behalf of Walters, and in a talk of about twenty minutes, in which he made no attempt to review the testimony or rebut the arguments of Major Foote, simply expressed his own belief that the Prosecuting Attorney had made out no case against the accused, and that he himself believed Walters to be innocent.

their own consciences, they must accept the instructions of the Court in respect to the law.

THE JURY TAKE THE CASE.
At exactly 12 o'clock, midnight, of Tuesday, March 16th, the jury retired in the keeping of an officer to deliberate upon a verdict. They remained out until about 10 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, when they came into Court on their own request. The Judge asked them had they agreed upon a verdict. Their Foreman, Lycurgus Jackson, answered they had not; nor did he think they would be able to. Instructions were then asked for by one of the jurymen, and the Court gave the instructions on points of law involved, and again the jury retired in charge of the sworn officer.

A VERDICT OF GUILTY!

At twenty minutes before 4 o'clock, Wednesday afternoon, the jury again came into Court. The prisoner was soon brought in. He was seated in the place he had occupied during the whole trial, between his counsel, at the long table inside the Bar railing. For the first time during the six days of tedious, trying ordeal, he manifested uneasiness or nervousness. His face betrayed the fearful contention of the inner man in the efforts to repress the outburst or more apparent manifestation of the terrible emotions which agitated and racked him. He nervously pulled at the small tuft of hair upon his chin, and his eyes had lost their steadfast, indifferent, nonchalant gaze and expression. The Judge asked the jury: "Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a verdict." The foreman responded, "We have," and gave into the hands of the Judge the written verdict of the jury. It was passed to the Clerk for record, and then, by order of the Court, it was read by the Clerk—a verdict of "Guilty, as charged in the indictment, and the jury recommend the prisoner to the mercy of the Court." It was a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree—the penalty for which is death by the rope. On the rendition of the verdict Walters' face showed that the terrible bolt had struck him to the heart—his brow gathered in wrinkles, and his face paled and flushed; his eyes were suffused as if with blood, and his lips became as if bloodless. But by a terrible effort he recovered somewhat his accustomed composure, yet the former look of unconcern and easy bearing no more sat upon his face, but it wore a hopeless, deep desponding cast. Mr. Edmondson demanded that the jury should be polled. The Clerk therefore, by order of the Court, proceeded to call off the jury. As the name of each man was called there followed to the formal question—"Is that your verdict?" the response "It is," down to the last upon the list—and all reiterated "guilty." Next, Mr. Edmondson gave notice that he should move for a re-trial; to which Judge Bowers replied he would listen to the motion on the morning of Wednesday, March 24th; and then he ordered that the prisoner should be remanded to prison and should appear for sentence on the same morning—that of the 24th instant. The Sheriff took away the convicted prisoner, and the solemn proceedings up to that stage closed.

PROCEEDINGS IN COURT ON MARCH 24TH.

WALTERS APPEARS FOR SENTENCE.
At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, pursuant to order, the Court was opened by Judge Bowers, and soon the Sheriff was directed to bring the prisoner before the bar.

At a quarter to 11 o'clock, Walters walked in, with firm step, but not with his former elasticity of movement, and a seat was prepared for him between his counsel. He was ordered by Judge Bowers to stand up. He stood erect and looked quite composed, yet a slight dejection of manner and air of inward deep concern was perceptible. After a brief statement of the case and the verdict, the Judge addressed the usual question—"What have you to say, why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced upon you?" Walters opened his lips to respond, when his counsel, Mr. Edmondson, interposed, and moved an arrest of judgment and new trial on the following grounds: 1st—Insufficiency of the indictment, from omission of title of action, and names of parties, 2d—Omission of the word "Grand" before "Jury," in bill of indictment; 3d—Because the venue was not laid—only in "county of Ada," but Territory not mentioned; and 4th—The prisoner was presented for, not accused of, the crime.

Judge Bowers remarked that the first three points of the motion had already been passed upon by him in the Court for Ada county, and he had then denied them and would deny them now, together with the fourth point; but the counsel could take objections, and some or all of his points might perhaps be successfully pressed. The Clerk was then instructed to note the exceptions, and again the prisoner was ordered to stand up for final sentence. He arose, stood gracefully leaning to the right, his right hand and arm supporting the easy bend of his body as he rested the right palm on the table of counsel, his left arm akimbo at his waist, and his right knee slightly bent forward. Not a limb gave tremor, not a nerve betrayed disquiet, nor did lip, nor brow, nor eye give exhibition of the feelings which must have inwardly agitated the lithe and muscular, tall and handsome form of the prisoner, as the terrible words were then read from the prepared document by Judge Bowers, and which condemned him to an ignominious death, as follows:

THE SENTENCE OF DEATH.

Simeon Walters, you have been indicted by the Grand Jury of Ada county for the murder of Joseph L. Bacon, at said county, on the 21st day of October last. Upon your own motion and showing the cause was removed to this county, where you have had a fair and impartial trial before a jury of your countrymen, in which you have been aided by faithful and intelligent counsel.

After a patient and deliberate investigation of your case, the jury have been compelled by their oaths, to pronounce you guilty. Have you anything to say why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced against you?

The feelings with which I enter upon the discharge of the duty which devolves upon the Court, and which I am now about to perform, are painful in the extreme. To pronounce the sentence which is to cut a fellow mortal off from society, to deprive him of existence, and to send him to the bar of his Creator, is under all circumstances most painful to a Court, and especially is it painful to me, now, for the first time in my life, called upon to act under such circumstances.

The punishment of death has been pronounced against the crime of murder, not only by the laws of all civilized nations, but also by that law which was written by inspiration under the unerring wisdom of the Most High; and as God Himself has prescribed the penalty for this offence, there is reason to believe that very few murders are committed which are not ultimately discovered, and the perpetrators brought to punishment. In vain are all efforts to hide our even a sparrow to fall without His notice. You forgot that you were in His presence, to whom the light of day and the darkness of midnight are the same; that He witnessed all your movements, and that His breath could cast up the evidences of crime from the bowels of the earth, or the depths of the waters, and thus expose you to detection.

The sword of human justice trembles over you, and is about to fall upon you. You are about to take your final leave of this world. Let me therefore entreat you to seek for that mercy, and that pardon, which comes alone from God. The blood of the Saviour of man is sufficient to wash from your soul the stains of a thousand murders; pray to Him, and endeavor to seize upon the salvation of His Crown.

noon, you are to be hanged by your neck until you are dead, and may God, whose laws you have broken, have mercy on your soul.

THE CLOSING SCENES.
This sentence was most impressively, solemnly delivered by Judge Bowers, who was deeply affected in giving it. At its close, Walters resumed his seat, and after a few moments of conversation with Mr. Edmondson, he arose with some degree of nervousness, and to the Court said: "The sentence has been passed, but I am innocent; I know I am, and God knows I am." His voice faltered and failed him as he spoke, and he sat down, with a look and air of painful despondency which was agonizing to behold. The order for his removal back to prison was given by the Court, and the Sheriff, assisted by Deputy J. Howell, after again putting on his handcuffs, shackles, ball and chain in the little room back of the Court hall, led Walters away to prison, there to await his day of doom. During the whole trial the Court house has been densely crowded, and more interest was manifested in the case by the citizens generally than we have ever witnessed in any capital case in this city. The best of order was maintained throughout, and the general belief—and it is quite unanimous—is that an impartial trial has been given to the unfortunate man, and that the verdict of the jury was just—the only verdict which they could have justly rendered.

[We learn that his counsel will appeal the case to the Supreme Court, to obtain a new trial. The Court will sit in August.]

New Advertisements.

50th Anniversary

OF THE



PIONEER LODGE, NO. 1,

AND

EXCELSIOR LODGE, NO. 4

OF IDAHO TERRITORY, WILL

celebrate

The Fiftieth Anniversary

Of the introduction of the Order in the United States, at

Idaho City, Monday, April 26, 1889.

BY

PROCESSION

Of the members of the Order in good standing, in

ORATION,

By HON. F. E. ENSIGN,

At the Court House, at half past 2 o'clock, and

GRAND BALL

In the evening, at McCREGON'S HALL.

Committee of Arrangements

W. D. Vantine, James Judge, S. W. Wolf, H. Taylor, J. Houtz, M. Morris.

The public generally are respectfully invited to witness the Celebration and attend the Ball.

TICKETS, \$5 00.

Idaho City, March 25, 1889-w5.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Judgment and Order of Sale, issued out of the District Court in and for the county of Boise and Territory of Idaho, upon a judgment rendered in said Court, wherein Peter Peterson, W. O. Weiss, Daniel Taubert and Wm. McCarty are Plaintiffs and J. H. Fairchild, W. N. O'Connell, A. McKay, A. P. Dennison, Jonathan Jackson, and O. Humason are Defendants, for the sum of Twenty-three Hundred and Ninety-two dollars and Fifty-five cents, with interest and cost, of said day tested the 8th day of March, A. D. 1889, by which a command was issued to sell the following described property, to-wit: That certain quartz ledge or ledge situated and being in Summit Flat Mining District, Boise county, Idaho Territory, and known as the Mammoth Quartz Lode or Ledge, comprising, in all, six hundred feet in length, and includes the discovery claims said lode or ledge being on the south side of Grimes creek and about twelve miles easterly from Boise City and running in a northeasterly and southeasterly direction, and extending fifty feet each way from said lode; together with a certain Tunnel, which is on the north side of said lode or ledge, and which is on the south side of Grimes creek, and about five hundred yards from said creek; said Tunnel running in a south direction to tap said lode, and being of the dimensions of four feet wide at the bottom, and three feet and eight inches wide at the top, and about eight feet and ten inches high, and three hundred and eighty feet in length, and all buildings, improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging, or in anywise appertaining. Public notice is hereby given that in accordance with the requirements of said Order of Sale, on

Saturday, the 17th day of April, A. D. 1889.

At 12 o'clock, M., I will sell, at the Court House in Idaho City, at public auction, for cash, the above described property, to the highest bidder, to satisfy said execution and all accruing costs.

F. B. BRITTEN, Sheriff.

Idaho city, March 25, 1889-w3.

AUCTION SALE

OF THE HOUSE, LOT, AND HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, OF JOHN WILSON, of Main street, opposite Zapp & Bentz' market.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1889.

At 2 o'clock, P. M. The property is elegantly situated for a private residence, with a fine well of water and convenient out-houses on the lot, and the furniture is all new and of finest quality. Will be sold to the highest bidder, FOR CASH. JOHN WILSON.

Idaho city, March 25, 1889-w2.

Public Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN PURSUANCE OF

law the Board of County Commissioners of Boise County, I. T., will meet in Regular Session at the court house in Idaho City on

Monday, April 12, 1889;

That being the second Monday in said month. All accounts, or other matters coming before the Board, should be filed with the Clerk at least three days prior to that time. [mh25w3] J. R. PILE, Clerk.

Notice.

U. S. ASSESSOR'S ADVERTISEMENT.

All appeals to the Assessor of Internal Revenue relative to erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments or enumerations made and taken by Assistant Assessors in the Divisions of Idaho District, must be made in writing at my office in Boise City, on or before the 20th day of April, 1889. AUSTIN SAVAGE, U. S. Assessor, Dist. of Idaho, mar 25w4.

Notice of Assignee

OF HIS APPOINTMENT AS ASSIGNEE.

Notice of his appointment as assignee of C. H. Smith, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, by the Supreme Court of the Territory of Idaho.

J. J. DOOLEY.

March 19, 1889-w2.